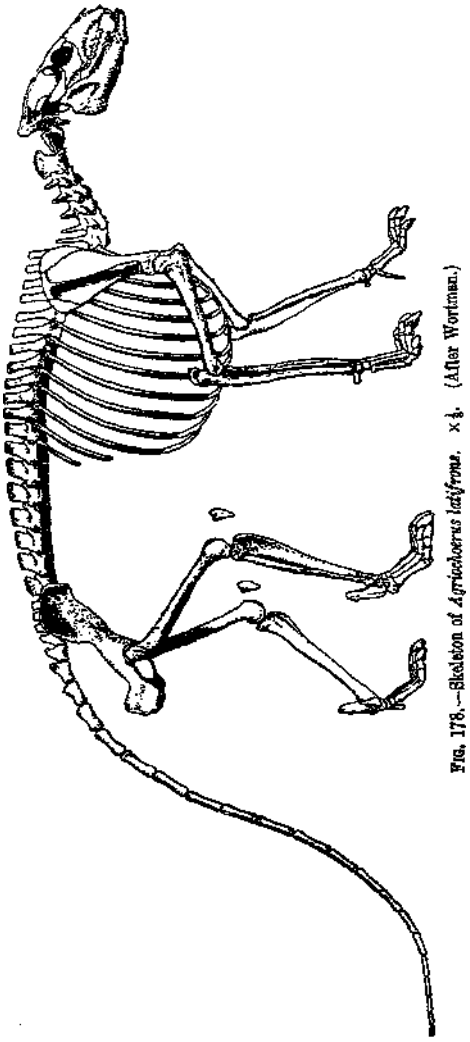

FIG. 178.—Skeleton of *Agriochoerus latiformis*. × ¼. (After Wortman.)

young. There are several species. *A.gri~ ocJioerus,likQ Oreodon* and primitive Ungulates in general, had a long tail. The genus thus shows a mixture of ancient and specialised characters*

The most ancient form of Oreodont is *Protoreodon.* This is Eocene, and became extinct during that period. It had a complete dentition, open orbit,, and no lachrymal fossa. The forefeet were five - toed, the hind four-toed.

Fam. Amoplotheriidae. —This family is entirely Eocene in point of time, and is unknown outside Europe. The

dentition of the group is complete; the molars are seleno-bunodont, like those of the Anthraco-theriidae. The bones of the carpus, tarsus, metacarpus andmeta-, tarsus are all free; the toes are four to two in number oa each foot. The orbit is widely open behind. The tail is long, as in